SHORTER NOTE

First continental record of *Thelypteris guadalupensis* (Wikström) Proctor in the state of Quintana Roo, Mexico. — As a result of intensive field work in the southern part of the State of Quintana Roo, Mexico, *Thelypteris* (subgenus *Goniopteris) guadalupensis* (Wikström) Proctor was found in the Municipio Othón P. Blanco *(S. Torres* et al. *605,* CIQRO, UAMIZ; *Ceballos 1,* CIQRO), growing on limestone rocks and associated with *Tectaria heracleifolia,* in low subdeciduous forest. The species is very rare and only two mature specimens and a few small plants have been found in the site of recollection. The collections represent the first continental record of the species in America, otherwise widely distributed in Greater and Lesser Antilles; *Thelypteris guadalupensis* is one of the few species of the genus with pinnatifid or merely lobed leaf, and it differs from the endemic *T. hildae* Proctor from Puerto Rico, for the shorter petiole, 20% of the leaf length of shorter, blades decrescent downward with 2–5 distinct pairs of somewhat reduced pinnae and minutely stellate-puberulous tissue in the abaxial side of the leaf. The comments of Alan R. Smith about the identification of the plants are gratefully acknowledged. —RAMON RIBA, UAM-Iztapalapa; Ap. Postal 55-535, México, D.F. 09340, and S. TORRES, CIQRO; Ap. Postal 424, Chetumal, Q. Roo 77000.

REVIEWS

Ferns and orchids of the Mariana Islands by Lynn Raulerson and Agnes F. Rinehart. 1992. 138 pp. Available from the authors, P. O. Box 428, Agana, Guam 96910. Paper, $15.00 postpaid. ISBN 1-878453-09-2.

Guam, Saipan, and Tinian are best known of the 15 Mariana Islands, which form a gentle north-south arc in the western pacific Ocean about one-third of the way between the Philippine Islands and the Hawaiian Islands. These low islands have both volcanic and coral-derived soils. The climate is tropical maritime, with a 3-month dry season at the beginning of the year and 5-month wet season that ends just before the end of the year. The pteridophytes number 90 species, excluding exotics that have not become naturalized. As is common in the floras of micronesian islands, the species are mostly those that disperse and establish themselves well, especially of *Thelypteris,* as well as *Nephrolepis, Polypodium,* and *Pteris.* The Marianas have a surprisingly diverse pteridophyte flora, everything from *Ophioglossum* to *Cyathea* to *Schizaea.* Virtually every species is illustrated, most by handsome habit and detail photographs. In a few cases, when the plants grew on outlying islands or otherwise could not be photographed in situ, a herbarium specimen was photographed. In all cases, the photographs are diagnostic. Keys are provided only to the species of larger genera. Each species' range and habitat are given and it is briefly described. Miscellaneous notes on uses, cultivation, etc. are included for each species. Some dubious or provisional species are mentioned at the conclusion of the fern treatment to give readers something additional and exciting to find. The book will be useful to both casual and serious fern (and orchid) students visiting in and beyond the Mariana Islands, and is recommended to all – D. B. LELLINGER, Dept. of Botany, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.